

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862.

NUMBER 258.

The Daily Gazette  
ESTABLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: 50 CENTS A PAGE, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES HOLT, HILM BOWEN, DAVID WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the place of matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 Square a day, \$75.

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do 648 " " 21600.

do 660 " " 22000.

do 672 " " 22400.

do 684 " " 22800.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL  
AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do certify that we have purchased boots of their own manufacture from the following dealers:

Messrs. HEMMING & THOMAS, Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

in the market.

W. H. HARRIS, 100 Cents a pair.

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SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES H. HILTON, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines each quarter, or its equivalent in space,  
constitutes a square.

1 Square 1 day, \$1.50

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do do 294 " 99 " 98.00

do do 297 " 100 " 99.00

do do 300 " 101 " 100.00

## THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do certify that we have purchased Boots of their own manufacture from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time hereinafter stated:

Names Residence Cost Time Worn.

Henry, Wm. Porter, 12 months.

John, Wm. Porter, 12 months.

J. F. Antidell, 12 months.

Thos. Lynch, 12 months.

Robert C. Copping, 12 months.

John, Wm. Porter, 12 months.

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Jan'y 22, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?  
With Freedom's soft beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Rock County Ahead.

We have received the report of the late Adjutant General, and find in it the following table of counties, &c., showing, as near as can be ascertained from the muster rolls, the number of men from the several counties in the first thirteen regiments, including the first reorganized and one company of sharp shooters and one cavalry company:

Adams.....153 Ln Pointe.....

Ashland.....237 Manitowoc.....227

Bad Ax.....215 Marathon.....138

Brown.....132 Marquette.....129

Buffalo.....130 Milwaukee.....925

Burnet.....110 Monroe.....136

Calumet.....181 Oconto.....185

Chippewa.....107 Outagamie.....170

Clark.....1 Ozaukee.....41

Columbia.....485 Pepin.....38

Crawford.....187 Pierce.....195

Dane.....866 Polk.....15

Dallas.....Portage.....133

Dodge.....507 Racine.....322

Door.....11 Richland.....345

Douglas.....1 Rock.....1,007

Dunn.....112 St Croix.....172

Eau Claire.....107 Sauk.....348

Fond Du Lac.....636 Shawano.....11

Grant.....812 Sheboygan.....514

Green.....229 Trempealeau.....21

Green Lake.....274 Walworth.....654

Iowa.....319 Washington.....275

Jackson.....106 Waukesha.....198

Jefferson.....421 Waupaca.....123

Janeau.....219 Wausau.....100

Keweenaw.....12 Winnebago.....362

Kenosha.....264 Wood.....133

La Crosse.....224

La Fayette.....160

13,606

It will be recollect that some time

since a statement of the enlistments in the

twelve first regiments was published in the

Madison Journal, and on the strength of

that statement the Journal indulged in a

glorification of Dane county.

We exposed the unfairness of this comparison,

and were treated to a taunt of "local jealousy"

for so doing. We call the attention of the

Journal to Mr. Utley's statement. So far, it

has shown no basis to notice it.

We do not pretend that this statement is

a full one, or a perfectly fair comparison as

to the enlistments in different localities.

Rock county has probably about 1500 men

in the army. Other counties would improve

by a statement of the entire number of enlistments in the state.

But this table of the Adjutant General is a much fairer one as to the

counties between which the Journal especially instituted its comparison than the table published by the Journal.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIC CANAL.—The

Rochester Democrat, of the 18th, states

that the new canal commission has noti-

fied all contractors upon the western divi-

sion of the Eric canal, that they must com-

plete their work in hand by the first day of

April. The latter have already commen-

ced operations, and now offer fair wages for

men. Laborers will now find employment

throughout the winter. The principal por-

tion of the work to be done is from Brock-

port westward. It is understood that the

Eric canal will, positively open next spring

with seven feet of water throughout.

DISORDERS AMONG THE NEGROES IN

KENTUCKY.—We have just learned from a

reliable gentleman of Newcastle, the cir-

cumstances of a very unusual occurrence in

that place just before Christmas, which, we

deem it proper should be placed before the

people of Kentucky. Some forty or sixty

negroes, all slaves, had been engaged in

killing hogs for one of the citizens of New

Castle at night. About that time, and after

the work was over, they paraded the streets

of the town in a body, between the hours of

ten and twelve, uttering all sorts of disor-

derly sounds, singing political songs, and

shouting for Lincoln. They seemed to take

special pains to make their unusual and

disorderly demonstrations in front of the

residences of our two prominent southern

rights citizens. They continued their tu-

multuous proceedings for an hour or so with-

out interruption from either officers or civi-

ans, and finally dispersed of their own ac-

cord.

We deen it due to the peace and security

of the commonwealth to give this informa-

tion to the public, in order that our com-

munities may put on their guard, and

prepare to suppress, in their incipiency, all

such dangerous movements on the part of

the slave population.

We also learn from the same gentleman,

that about the same time, or shortly after,

a party of slaves in Henry county, belong-

ing partly to Union and partly to southern

rights men, made off from the county, tak-

ing with them a wagon and horses, with a

full supply of provisions belonging to their

owners, and made their escape into Indiana.

They were immediately pursued by their

masters into Indiana and overtaken; but

the owners were notified by the population

that they should not arrest the slaves, and,

in fact, were themselves notified to leave the

state without delay. A second visit of the

same and other parties, with proper certi-

cates, as the gentleman who gives us the

fact is informed, was made with the same

result.

We are also informed that numerous

houses and barns, belonging to the residents

of Henry county, have recently been fired

and burnt to the ground by the negroes,

and that in consequence a general feeling

of insecurity prevails throughout the entire

community.—Frankfort, Ky., Yeoman, 17th.

LARGE.—The corporation limits of New

York city contains 19,300 acres, while Buf-

falo spreads herself to the extent of twenty-

three thousand acres! or she has three

thousand seven hundred more than New

York.

VOX.

In the Cars at Quincy.]

P. M., January 18, 1862.

Editors' Gazette:—This evening finds the

car at Quincy. The journey thus far

has been a pleasant one. At Chicago the

officers had a fine supper at the Sherman

House.

Last night was rather tedious to those

who are not accustomed to sleeping in a

sitting posture. However, all have been

gay and lively to day. Nothing of particu-

lar interest has happened to day. At Col-

chester one of the boys took a good-sized

pig out of a pan and carried it into a car,

the owner looking on and laughing. A lit-

tle further on I saw an unlucky cow being

milked by four soldiers. Several other in-

stances might be mentioned all showing

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Editor's Gazette:—Nothing unusual

occurred to the 13th between Janesville

and Chicago, then, nor since; but I

promised to give you a running account,

of the run, which you please,

from Janesville to Leavenworth, I may as

well begin at the beginning.

On our arrival at Chicago our regiment

was formed in order of march, in less time

it was said, than any regiment that has ever

passed through that city. It was immedi-

ately marched to the depot of the Illinois

Central railroad, when, after seeing the

boys safely aboard of the cars, where they

were served with coffee by the citizens, the

officers and band repaired to the Sherman

House and partook of a good dinner, gen-

erously provided by Mr. H. E. Pattison,

the gentleman agent of the Chicago and

Northwestern railroad company.

Coming down we met the 52d Illinois

regiment. Pretty good looking regiment.

They have a very fine band—24 pieces.

After leaving Palmyra, escorted by a guard of 50

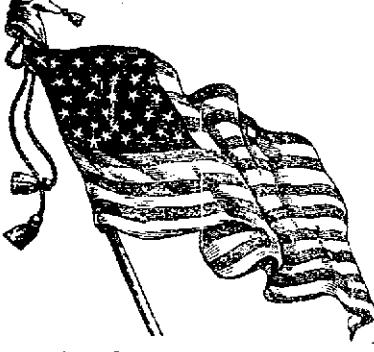
men. After crossing the river here we

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Dunn.....	112	S. Croix.....	172
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It will be recollect that some time since a statement of the enlistments in the twelve first regiments was published in the Madison Journal, and on the strength of that statement the Journal indulged in a glorification of Dane county. We exposed the unfairness of this comparison, and were treated to a taunt of "local jealousy" for so doing. We call the attention of the Journal to Mr. Utley's statement. So far, it has shown no haste to notice it.

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**ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIC CANAL.**—The Rochester Democrat, of the 18th, states that the new canal commissioner has notified all contractors upon the western division of the Erie canal, that they must complete their work in hand by the first day of April. The latter have already commenced operations, and now offer fair wages for men. Laborers will now find employment throughout the winter. The principal portion of the work to be done is from Brock port westward. It is understood that the Erie canal will positively open next spring with seven feet of water throughout.

**DISURBANCES AMONG THE NEGROES IN KENTUCKY.**—We have just learned from a reliable gentleman of Newcastle, the circumstances of a very unusual occurrence in that place just before Christmas, which we deem it proper should be placed before the people of Kentucky. Some forty or sixty negroes, all slaves, had been engaged in killing hogs for one of the citizens of New Castle at night. About that time, and after the work was over, they paraded the streets of the town in a body, between the hours of ten and twelve, uttering all sorts of disorderly sounds, singing political songs, and shouting for Lincoln. They seemed to take special pains to make their unusual and disorderly demonstrations in front of the residences of one or two prominent southern rights citizens. They continued their tumultuous proceedings for an hour or so without interruption from either officers or citizens, and finally dispersed of their own accord.

We deem it due to the peace and security of the commonwealth, to give this information to the public, in order that our communities may be put on their guard, and prepare to suppress, in their incipiency, all such dangerous movements on the part of the slave population.

We also learn from the same gentleman, that about the same time, or shortly after, a party of slaves in Henry county, belonging partly to Union and partly to southern rights men, made off from the county, taking with them a wagon and horses, with a full supply of provisions belonging to their owners, and made their escape into Indiana. They were immediately pursued by their masters into Indiana and overtaken; but the owners were notified by the population that they should not arrest the slaves, and, in fact, were themselves not forced to leave the state without delay. A second visit of the same and other parties, with proper certificates, as the gentlemen who gives us the facts is informed, was made with the same result.

We are also informed that numerous houses and barns belonging to the residents of Henry county, have recently been fired and burnt to the ground by the negroes, and that in consequence a general feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the entire community.—Frankfort, Ky., Yeoman, 17th.

**LARGE.**—The corporation limits of New York city contains 19,300 acres, while Buffalo spreads herself to the extent of twenty-three thousand acres! or she has three thousand seven hundred more than New York.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette, From the Thirteenth Regiment.

In the Cars between Chicago and Quincy, January 19th, 1862.

**EDITORS GAZETTE.**—Nothing unusual occurred to the 13th between Janesville and Chicago, then, nor since; but as I promised to give you a running account, or an account of the run, which you please, from Janesville to Leavenworth, I may as well begin at the beginning.

On our arrival at Chicago, our regiment was formed in order of march, in less time it was said, than any regiment that has ever passed through that city. It was immediately marched to the depot of the Illinois Central railroad, when, after seeing the boys safely aboard of the cars, where they were served with coffee by the citizens, the officers and band repaired to the Sherman House and partook of a good dinner, generously provided by Mr. H. E. Pattison, the gentlemanly agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company; long may he wave! On our return to the depot we found some of the boys a little noisy, partly caused by forty rod pizen, the bane of our army, and in part by the absence of their superior officers. The boys as a general thing, I am happy to say, behaved themselves admirably, and it really "done me proud" to hear the encomiums bestowed upon them as they marched through the city. At six o'clock we bid adieu to our friends who had accompanied us from Janesville, and in the best of spirits moved off for the land of "Dixie" over the C. B. & Q. R. R.

The number of cars provided for us was not as liberal as it should have been, consequently we were pretty closely stowed, and the idea of sleeping very extensively had pretty nearly vanished, when Lieut. Murray, of the "Janesville Zouaves," very politely offered to share his berth with me in the sleeping car, which was duly and gratefully accepted, I assure you. Of course we are entirely oblivious of what transpired during the night, and to-day being Sunday, and our boys having a reputation to sustain, is so far wholly devoid of interest worthy of note. I believe, however, that at Colchester Station, one of the boys, being on a scout, captured a small sized porker, but the verdict of the "prize court" being "not contraband of war," his captor simply swore him and let him run.

There is about the same depth of snow here, that is, 35 miles north of Quincy, that you have at Janesville, but the weather is soft and thawing.

Quincy, 7 o'clock P. M. same day.

We arrived at this place safe and sound at about 4 o'clock; have just partaken of a good warm supper, and the boys being served with hot coffee, we now feel as if a child might speak to us. The regiment will cross the river here in the morning and proceed to Palmyra, but the ladies, the sick and the baggage will go down the river to Hannibal and cross there and meet the boys at Palmyra. The cause of this is the same that lies at the bottom of all our present trouble, secession, hell engendered secession.

The rebels have burned two bridges on the Quincy branch of the Hannibal & St. Jo. railroad, which leaves a gap of five miles which the boys will have to march around, but that is preferable to marching to Hannibal 22 miles. The 12th might have done the same, but through the blundering, or something worse, of somebody, it was not done and an extra march of from 15 to 18 miles, on one of the most inclement days of this winter, and camping on the bleak and exposed bank of the river through a bitter cold night was the consequence. It is not yet settled upon whom the blame should rest, and as nobody is responsible in this war for anything, it probably never will be. I believe in my soul the 13th is the best officered regiment that has left our state; the men love and respect them and we are satisfied they are worthy of confidence. They are also exceedingly kind and polite to your correspondent, as are the sutler's corp, who have taken him under their kind care and keeping, for all which you will be duly thankful no doubt, and render the proper acknowledgments. Last, though not least, permit me to call your attention to one of the most gentlemanly conductors it has been my good fortune to travel with. Mr. Henry Staring, of the C. B. & Q. R. R. is a model of a conductor and I hope you will include him in your acknowledgments.

We met to-day the 52d Illinois, on route from St. Jo., Mo., to Cairo. Is not this most strange and unheard of system of financing? It is worse than old Jo. Funk's system of bookkeeping. He used to debit his customers when he should give credit, and correct the error by simply giving the same amount of credit, thus making a clear gain of the whole amount paid. The war department want a regiment at Cairo and another at Leavenworth, within a stone's throw of the latter place is one and at Quincy is another, between them is a distance of 200 or 300 miles, traversed by a very uncertain railroad, through a hostile country, with a dangerous and expensive river to cross; yet they are made to exchange places at an expense of a good many thousand dollars, with not a particle of accruing benefit. Verily the glories of old Jo. Poles before the luminous brilliancy of such financial achievements. But I am losing my sweetness of temper, therefore, will bid you good night. Ever yours,

VOX.

In the Cars at Quincy, Jan'y 21, 1862.

**Editors Gazette.**—This evening finds the 13th, all except companies "A" and "I" in the cars at Quincy. The journey thus far has been a pleasant one. At Chicago the officers had a fine supper at the Sherman House.

Last night was rather tedious to those who are not accustomed to sleeping in a sitting posture. However, all have been gay and lively to day. Nothing of particular interest has happened to-day.

There is a glut of army woolens in the market, so that the price has fallen ten per cent, and there are half a million yards in New York unsold. Sky-blue kerseys, which are being delivered on contract at \$1.12 a 112 per yard, can now be bought at 90 cents. Over 20,000 yards have been rejected within a few days, as the inspectors are becoming very particular. These goods are almost wasted if not wanted for military purposes.

that the boys of the 13th will take care of themselves.

The river is frozen over here and teams are crossing. The ice is about four inches thick. Although the 12th regiment did not dare to cross here, we intend to cross to-morrow. Some think it is safe to cross, others think it is not. The baggage will go to Hannibal, escorted by a guard of 50 men. After crossing the river here we shall have to walk about five miles, because the bridges have been burned between here and Palmyra.

Coming down we met the 52d Illinois regiment. Pretty good looking regiment. They have a fine band—24 pieces.

After leaving Palmyra we shall have to ride in freight cars, as there are but few passenger cars on the Hannibal & St. Jo. road. This evening the boys are drinking cider and wishing morning would come so they can cross the river. P.

From the Eighth Regiment.

Cairo, Jan. 20th, 1862.

**EDITORS GAZETTE.**—We arrived here on the night of the 17th in excellent spirits. Our regiment near 1000 strong in their march from the depot to the barracks through a foot deep, received the unanimous admiration of the spectators. I cannot state where we are going, but I assure you if we go down the Mississippi the eighth will do their part towards forcing the rebels to the prospect of an early and complete overthrow of the slaveholders rebellion. There can be no longer a doubt that we are on the point of advancing on the disengaged, poorly armed, shivering, half famished levies of the rebellion. I saw, yesterday, a lot of escaped rebel soldiers; they had been impressed into the service and are glad to escape on any possible terms. The uniforms of the rebels are the same as ours, and it is rumored that before we leave here we will have to be furnished with a new uniform. God forbid that we should stay in this town long. It is nothing but mud, mud, mud. Yours, &c.,

J. A. W.

**PROVISION OR STOCK.**—In the army of the Potomac the proportion of sick is 63 in every thousand men; in Western Virginia, 162; and in the Valley of the Mississippi, 116 in a thousand. The average number on the sick list both east and west, during the three months of August, September and October, was less than eight per cent, or 77 in a thousand. In the British army in the time of peace, it is 65, and during the Peninsular war it was 210 in a thousand.

In the troops from the different states the following is the proportion in each thousand men:

New York, sick per 1,000 strong,..... 55 Pennsylvania..... 57 Massachusetts..... 52 Connecticut..... 49 Vermont..... 88 New Jersey..... 36 Wisconsin..... 70 Indiana..... 42 Michigan..... 76 Illinois..... 192

A part of the difference seen above is in the nature of the service, as the service has been very hard in Missouri, Kentucky, and Western Virginia, where the troops have been on duty from Illinois and Ohio. Soldiers, however, have been more healthy than the seacoast than from the interior.

The following statement shows the benefit of the action and the effect of the mind on the health of the body:

It has happened in more than one instance that upon an order to advance against the enemy being given, every man of a regiment then on the sick list immediately reported himself well, was discharged, and shouldered his musket in the line of battle. It is probable that at least one-half those returned as sick by the surgeons of volunteers would do the same under similar circumstances; that proportion being excused from duty on account of cold in the head, severe fatigue, or a slight indigestion.

Gen. DIX'S VIEWS ON SLAVERY.—Some statements having been made in the Chicago Tribune about Gen. Dix's expedition into the eastern shore counties of Virginia which did not please the General, and having expressed a wish to see the Tribune's Washington correspondent, the latter called upon him a few days since. Gen. Dix, denied having any agency in returning slaves to their masters, or that Gen. Lockwood made himself quite as ridiculous as reported. After this the conversation turned upon what was matters in general, and the correspondent gives Gen. D.'s views as follows:

From this point the General proceeded to favor me with his ideas, as an individual, of the twin subjects of slavery and the war. He thought that slavery had richly earned destruction, and he had no doubt it would get what it had earned; and he hoped it would. He would not enterpose a straw in the way of its attaining a felon's and a traitor's doom. He believed that the slaves would easily overpower the whites in some portions of the south, where the presence of the army was gradually teaching them a knowledge of their own strength, and it was not for him to shield the rebel masters from the logical consequences of their high handed crimes. Hurrah, then, for Gen. Dix! His doctrine is first rate as far as it goes. But would not an native of the south be more than a match for him? The rebels are not to be trifled with, and the 12th will be more than a match for them.

Herald's despatch.—Capt. Mott of Mott's battery, attached to Gen. Smith's division, in defense of rain, darkness and mud, started out last evening on a reconnaissance.

Coming across none of the enemy, they pushed on to Fairfax Court House, where they found a body of pickets. Capt. Mott threw up a signal light, and gave the command to fire. This bold demonstration frightened the mounted pickets. Returning the fire, they fled at their utmost speed. Our men did not pursue, and none were hit by the exchange of shots. Capt. Mott ascertained the fact that the rebel pickets have been removed considerably from where they were a short time ago.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Dept.

Last Night's Report.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 21.

Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond on Friday night, after a brief illness.

A letter received at Wilmington, N. C., says that 43 federal vessels were at Hatteras.

A private despatch to a gentleman in Richmond, from a prominent merchant in Wilmington, N. C., says that a fleet of 30 vessels was at anchor off the mouth of Cape Fear river, and a demonstration on Wilmington was hourly expected.

The Richmond Despatch says:—Telegrams to Norfolk Bay Book should be suppressed, as they only serve to excite the people, and God knows we have trouble enough, without trying to create a panic.

Rumor were current in Norfolk, today, of the most startling character. Refugees reported that Roanoke Island had been taken possession of by federal regiments, and rebels taken prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.

The legislature has adjourned to the 21st inst., to allow the water to subside from Sacramento. The whole city has been under water from two to eleven feet deep. The people have been driven to the second stories of their houses, and are unable to build fires to cook their food. Cooked provisions in large quantities have been sent from San Francisco by two steamers. The water has materially subsided since, but the weather is still unfavorable in the whole valley. Other portions of the state have suffered severely from this unprecedented inundation, and many millions of property have been destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.

Heavy rains have prevailed since Saturday night. The river here is 51 feet above low water, and rising at the rate of three inches an hour. There are five feet of water on the first floors of buildings fronting the river. All tributaries above are purging out at flood height.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

An inquiry at the war department to-day, relative to a contract for manufacturing muskets, was met with the prompt and expressive answer that Secretary Stanton

means to find out, how and where, the muskets now in the hands of the soldiers

are going to be used, before he makes new ones; nor will he consider any question concerning supplies not needed for the daily support of the army, and its advance to the enemy's lines until he has positively provided for using the force now employed across the Potomac, for crushing rebels and relieving the national capital of the disgrace of being a "slaveholding" state.

World's dispatch.—It is understood that a thorough re-



## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:  
Chicago, through, Arrive. Close. Depart  
10:30 A.M. 6:30 A.M. 7:30 A.M.  
12:45 P.M. 4:30 P.M. 4:45 P.M.  
Milwaukee, through 6:30 P.M. 6:30 A.M. 7:30 A.M.  
Monroe and way, 5:30 P.M. 10:45 A.M. 11:15 A.M.  
Madison and way, 12:45 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 4:30 P.M.  
Belvidere and way, 5:20 P.M. 6:00 A.M. 6:30 A.M.  
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvan-  
ton, via Belvidere, to start at 6 A.M.; arrives Wed-  
nesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.; close Tuesday and Sat-  
urday at 4 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

County Board of Supervisors.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Hudson offered a memorial to the legislature asking an appropriation of copies of the Revised Statutes and Session Laws to members of county boards of supervisors as now constituted.

The committee on settlement with county officers reported as correct the account of C. H. Parker.

The committee on district attorney's accounts reported without recommendation the bill of \$315 of I. C. Sloan for arguing cases in the supreme court.

On motion, the board postponed indefinitely the consideration of the bill.

The bill of current expenses of Mr. Sloan was allowed.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 22.

The Board met and proceeded to business.

Mr. Parker offered a resolution cancel-  
ing the tax of 1860 on lots 210 and 234 in  
Sackett's addition to Beloit. Referred to  
committee on illegal taxes.

Mr. Sloan made some remarks in relation  
to his bill of \$315 for services rejected by  
the board, and, at his request, was allowed  
to withdraw the bill for future action.

Mr. Earle introduced the following reso-  
lution:

Resolved, That the sum of — be paid  
to S. L. James in full for entering up in a  
book prepared for that purpose a list of all  
the unpaid taxes on the several lots and  
parcels of real property in this county which  
remain unredeemed, with the respective  
dates of all the sales of such property.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, the blank was  
filled with \$100, and the resolution then  
adopted.

The committee on justices' and consta-  
biles' accounts reported in favor of allowing  
bills to the amount of \$31.99. Adopted.

The committee on court expenses report-  
ed in favor of allowing \$80 on the bill of  
N. D. Parker of \$110 for services as dis-  
trict attorney.

On motion, the bill was recommitted with  
instructions to ascertain in what cases Mr.  
Parker was requested by the district attor-  
ney to act.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning at 9  
o'clock.

We have received from Mrs. S. E. Cheney  
and Mrs. S. Cheney, of Shopiere, two pair of  
feather pillows and cases for the use of  
the hospital; also from Mrs. Burroughs,  
four towels, one pair socks, two straw pil-  
lows and two pillow cases.

For the information of persons interest-  
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cles would be most useful for the comfort  
of the sick, viz: Snug rolled bandages  
from an inch and a half to three inches  
wide, and from one and a half to three yards  
long, common new unbleached muslin an-  
swers well, old worn muslin has not suffi-  
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in equal proportions. Old linen and cotton  
cloth, without selvage or seams, (for compres-  
ses). Small ring pads and cushions. Cotton  
batting and wadding; flannel in the  
piece; cotton or cotton flannel bed shirts;  
short bed gowns, open in front, one yard  
long; dressing gowns; bed ticks of strong  
material, one yard wide, two yards long;  
sheets, four feet wide, usual length; pillows  
and pillow ticks, 16 inches wide, 30 inches  
long; pillow cases, one half yard wide, one  
yard long; eye shades of green silk with  
elastics; castile soap for washing wounds;  
old table linen, to serve as soft towels; quits  
and comfortables, four feet wide, usual  
length. B. O. REYNOLDS,  
Surgeon 3d Cavalry.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—Lappin's Hall was  
crowded last evening to hear this lecturer.  
Mr. Taylor occupied an hour and a half, and  
with his agreeable manner and prolific sub-  
ject kept his audience willing listeners.—  
Many of his views were obviously just, and  
the assumed faults or peculiarities of no na-  
tion escaped comment. We should dis-  
agree with him in his proposed corrective of  
official delinquencies and thievery. Higher  
salaries and lengthened tenure of office, we  
fear, would only increase the evil. We are  
not aware that our army and navy officers  
are any better than the employees in the  
civil service. The lecture, however, is well  
worth listening to.

SUICIDE.—The particulars attending the  
death of the lad Davis leave no doubt  
that he committed suicide. For some years  
he has been liable to more or less derange-  
ment of mind, and for the last three weeks  
he has been considerably affected. Yester-  
day morning he was checked by his father  
in some exhibition of ill temper, and under  
the influence of the irritation consequent  
upon it he committed the act of self-de-  
struction.

Later advices state that it was the  
rebel authorities, not Gen. Wool, who, in  
anticipation of an attack, had notified non-  
combatants to leave Norfolk.

SUGAR RIVER RAILROAD.—Mr. Campbell,  
of Albany, Green county, has resigned as  
president of the Sugar River railroad com-  
pany; Mr. Pond, of the same place, has  
resigned as director. Simeon Mills, of Mad-  
ison, has been elected to fill both vacancies.

AN ANCIENT PREPARATION.—The enduring  
odor of the Tonquin musk prepared by  
Tallmad & Collins, is astonishing.—  
When Justinian in 538 rebuilt what is now  
the mosque of St. Sophia, the mortar was  
charged with musk, and to this very day  
the atmosphere is filled with the odor.

Song of the Stone Hulk.  
We take the following very "Tom Hoodish" piece  
of poetry from Vanity Fair of this week:

Time was, I roved the blubbering whale,  
But now I lie in dryness east,  
To rove I used to go, but now I stand on land,  
....A Cell, but not a Cell.

A number of us calmly sit....

And bursters who southward lie  
Can comment, passing Charleston by,  
Upon the works of Stone.

Though old, I still am stanch and stout,  
A Cell, but not a Cell.

My comrades and myself, no doubt,  
With such a lot of bars about,

Will not get high and dry.

The sharks, the porpoises, and the whales  
Swim by with loud intent,

And the fish, the beetles, the walls

To tend the life this job entails.

I followed that, but not that.

Though Davis, spite of shame and sin,  
Mastered the South, 'tis true,

To this I lay my faith in him,

Two Masters will no do.

When cannon, against Sumter's wall,  
Shall roar it will be sure.

I'll think, as how the shot and ball

From frigates trail and taunt and tall,

'Tis theirs, but not my forte.

So here on Charleston Bay I lie,

A Cell, but not a Cell.

For though he Rock but little, I

Shall Wreck him all the same!

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old table linen, to serve as soft towels; quits  
and comfortables, four feet wide, usual  
length. B. O. REYNOLDS,  
Surgeon 3d Cavalry.

COL. DE VILLERS ARRESTED.—The Cleve-  
land Herald says that Col. Charles De Vil-  
lers, of the Ohio eleventh, (of Chicago  
Zouave fame,) is under arrest by order of  
Gen. Cox.

By reference to the following return made  
to the federal court, now in session at  
Wheeling, it will be seen that the charge  
against him is of a serious nature:

"J. W. E. Wetzel, Deputy Marshal U.  
S. A., on the 6th day of January, 1862,  
by order of the District Attorney of the  
western district of Virginia, seized a house  
and lot in Point Pleasant, belonging to L.  
G. Maupin, and had possession of said  
property until the 11th day of said month,  
when Col. Charles De Villers, com-  
mander of the eleventh Ohio regiment, then  
at the post of Point Pleasant, did take  
by threats and military power, against my con-  
sent, the said property and place it in the  
hands of a third party, a secessionist, and  
threatened me with his power if I attempted  
to resist the third party or attempted to  
dispossess him. He also told me he intended  
to take all the property he wanted  
for his own use. He has also taken H.  
J. Fisher's property, worth many thousand  
dollars. He claims that there is no law but  
military law, and he being commander of the  
post would do as he pleased. He also told me  
he would interfere with any seizure I made  
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## TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the under-mentioned, being the city of Janesville, will sell all lots, lands, places or parcels of land hereinafter described, fully or partially, at public auction, to be held on the 25th day of January, 1863, at the office of the circuit court of Rock county, on the 27th day of November, A.D. 1861; that said sale will take place at the office of the under-mentioned, in the city of Janesville, on the 25th day of January, A.D. 1862; that the same will be opened on 10 o'clock A.M. of said last mentioned day, and continue until all of said lots, parts of lots, lands, places or parcels of lands are sold respectively.

James C. Jones, attorney for said city.

Dated Janesville, Dec. 16th, 1861.

DEEDS OF TAXES.

FIRST WARD.

City of Janesville.

Names. Lt. Bk Amt.

W. H. Bailey, 11 1/2 191

Jacob Lautens, 2 2/3 12

do 3 2/3 12

Unknown, 3 4 2/8

do 4 2/3 12

W. H. Bailey & Sons, 4 2/3 12

do 6 1/2 12

do 6 1/2 12

do 7 4 1/2 12

